



40th ANNUAL MEETING OF NAFO - SEPTEMBER 2018

Annual Compliance Review 2018 (Compliance Report for Fishing Year 2017)

1.0 Introduction

The scope of this compliance review covers the fishing activities of NAFO-registered vessels which operated in the NAFO Regulatory Area in 2017¹ (see Figure 1.0).

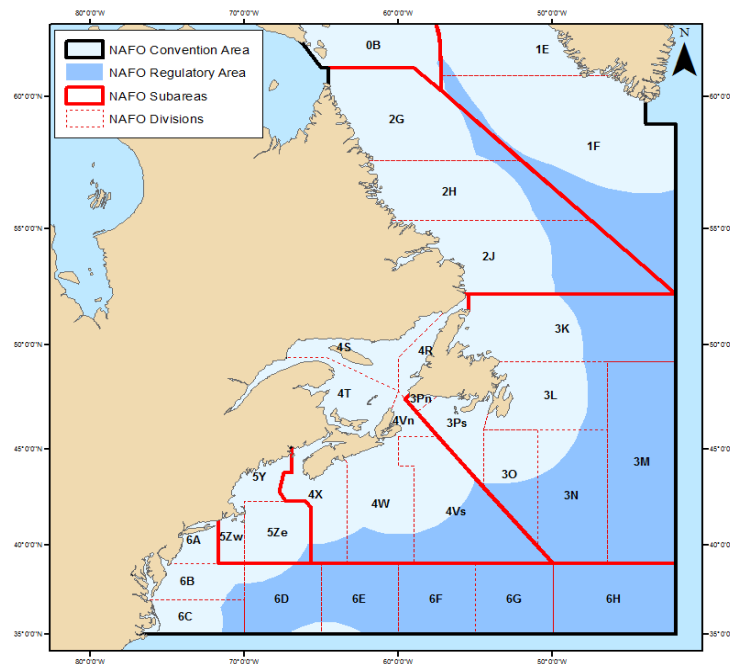


Figure 1.0. *Divisions of the NAFO Convention Area and the Regulatory Area.*

This review is being undertaken in accordance with NAFO Rules of Procedure 5.1 and 5.2. As part of the process of the review, the Secretariat compiled 2017 information from the following sources: vessel monitoring system (VMS) and hail messages delivered by the vessels (Vessel Transmitted Information – VTI), Port Inspection Reports, At-sea Inspection Reports and Reports on Dispositions of Apparent Infringements provided by the Contracting Parties, and Observer Reports sent to the Secretariat.

¹ For the purpose of this compliance analysis, only fishing trips which ended in 2017 were considered. Fishing trip for a fishing vessel includes “the time from its entry into until its departure from the Regulatory Area and continues until all catch on board from the Regulatory Area is unloaded or transhipped” (NAFO Conservation and Enforcement Measures Article 1.7).



The report follows the outline that the Standing Committee on International Control (STACTIC) developed during the 2017 NAFO Annual Meeting (STACTIC WP 17-42 Rev. 2).

2.0 Fisheries in the NAFO Regulatory Area

2.1 Fishing effort by gear type

NAFO traditionally identifies three main fisheries in its Regulatory Area: the groundfish (GRO - primarily in Div. 3LMNO), shrimp (PRA - primarily in Div. 3LM) and pelagic redfish fisheries (REB - primarily in Div. 1F and 2J). The PRA and the REB fisheries have been under moratoria. In 2017, fisheries in the NAFO Regulatory Area (NRA) was limited to groundfish. There were 112 trips by 45 fishing vessels spending a total of 3872 days in the NRA (Table 1). Additionally, a single vessel (class size 5) spent 14 days, as part of its fishing trip, in Division 6G catching alfonosinos. According to the observer report, the fishing gear used was a mid-water trawl.

Smaller vessels (<500 GT) tend to fish in Divisions 3NO using mainly longlines. The vast majority of the effort comes from larger vessels (> 500 GT) which account for 96% of fishing effort in terms of days. The larger vessels use bottom trawl and fish in Divisions 3LMNO. The major species caught by the bottom trawlers are cod, Greenland halibut, redfish, and thorny skate (see Table 1).

Table 2.1.1. *Fishing Effort in the NAFO Regulatory Area for trips that ended in 2017.*

Vessel Class	# of fishing vessels	# of fishing trips	Main Gear	f = Days present in the NRA	Fishing Trip Range (days)	Main Species	Fishing Area
Class 3-4 vessels (less than 500 mt)	7	17	Longline	205	1-18 days	Cod, Yellowtail flounder	Flemish Cap (for cod); Tail of the Grand Banks (for yellowtail flounder)
Class 5 vessels (500-1000 MT)	10	31	Bottom Trawl	1051	9-71 days	Cod, Greenland halibut, redfish, skates	Flemish Cap; Tail and Nose of the Grand Banks
Class 6 vessels (1000-2000 MT)	26	60	Bottom Trawl	2435	2-100 days	Cod, Greenland halibut, redfish, skates	Flemish Cap; Tail and Nose of the Grand Banks
Class 7 vessels (> 2000 MT)	2	4	Bottom Trawl	181	28-57 days	Cod, Greenland halibut, redfish, skates	Flemish Cap; Tail and Nose of the Grand Banks
Total	45	112		3872			

2.2 Effort Distribution by depth of groundfish vessel

The requirement of providing the speed and course information in the position reports of Vessel Monitoring System (VMS) is satisfied. Hourly positions are required to be transmitted. Speeds between 0.5 and 5 knots were assumed to be fishing speeds in this analysis. In Figure 2.2.1, the distribution of fishing effort in hours of groundfish vessels is presented. It shows that about half of all groundfish effort is at depths 400 meters and below (skates, redfish and cod). Figure 2.2.1 also shows a concentration of fishing effort around 1000 meters and this can be attributed to the Greenland halibut fishery.

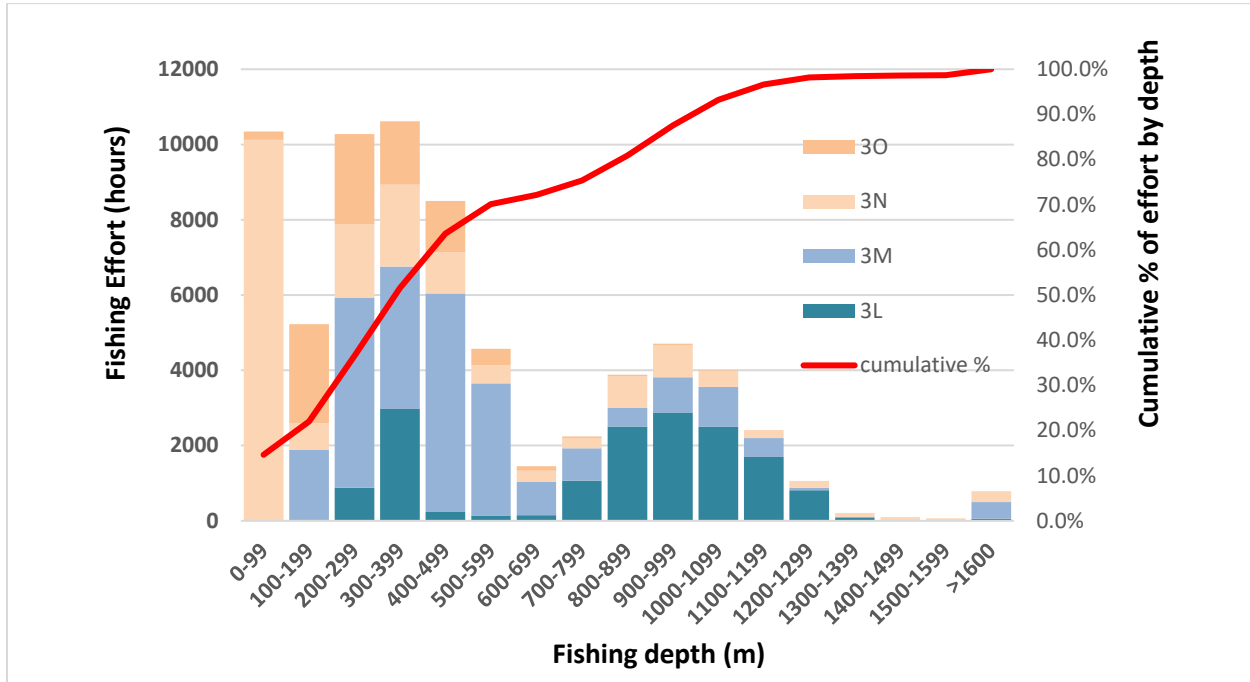


Figure 2.2.1. Distribution of fishing effort (in hours) by depth (m) in the NRA in 2017. Vessels are assumed to be fishing at speed in the range of 0.5-5.0 kt.

2.3 Catch totals

In 2017, a grand total of 59 533 t of fish (58 141 t retained + 1 392 t rejected) were caught by NAFO-registered vessels (as reported in the daily CATs) authorized to fish in the Regulatory Area (Table 2.3.1). In terms of quantities caught, the stocks 3M Cod, 3LMNO Greenland halibut, 3M Redfish, 3LN Redfish, 3O Redfish, 3LNO Yellowtail flounder and 3NO Skates constitute the major groundfish fishery in the NRA.

Table 2.3.1 Total reported retained catches (in tonnes) of species (in FAO 3-alpha code) by Division for trips that ended in 2017 (Source: CA field of CAT Reports)

Division	3L	3M	3N	3O	6G	TOTAL
<i>Species subject to catch limitations (as listed in the Quota Table)</i>						
COD	98.6	14196.5	350.8	227.9		14873.9
GHL	6594.3	1562.0	1094.4	8.6		9259.3
HKW	0.0	1.9	56.2	113.8		171.9
PLA	82.9	158.7	622.4	254.0		1118.1
RED	3729.3	7079.3	4595.0	7484.9		22888.5
SKA	77.4	43.3	3695.8	425.5		4242.0
SQI	0.0	2.8	0.0	11.5		14.4
WIT	38.1	181.7	94.2	219.0		533.0
YEL			3821.3	44.7		3866.0
<i>Selected species not listed in the Quota Table</i>						
ALF					54.5	54.5
ANG			2.7	19.7		22.3
CAT	2.6	5.9	3.3			11.8
HAD		4.2	6.0	23.3		33.4
HAL	103.3	132.9	219.0	176.8		632.0
RHG	71.0	24.8	24.5			120.4
RNG	12.7	5.8	0.1			18.6
<i>Sharks</i>						
DGX			0.1			0.1
GSK		2.6	1.5			4.1
<i>Other Species</i>	3.4	11.5	8.9	250.9	1.7	276.4
TOTAL	10813.7	23413.8	14596.2	9260.7	56.2	58140.7

Table 2.3.2 Total reported rejected catches (in tonnes) of species (in FAO 3-alpha code) by Division for trips that ended in 2017 (Source: RJ field of CAT Reports)

Division	3L	3M	3N	3O	Total
<i>Species subject to catch limitations (as listed in the Quota Table)</i>					
CAP	0.0		9.2	2.1	11.3
COD	4.9	7.1	30.0		41.9
GHL	0.0	0.0	1.1		1.2
HKW		0.0	14.9	0.6	15.5
PLA	5.5	1.3	58.6	3.7	69.1
RED	1.0	10.8	1.2	2.9	15.8
RJR	0.4	1.5	56.4		58.3
SKA	2.1	2.2	61.7	0.9	66.8
SQI		0.1	0.0	2.1	2.2
WIT	8.1	1.3	6.6	9.0	25.0
YEL	0.0		24.5	0.0	24.5
<i>Selected species not listed in the Quota Table</i>					
ANG			0.0		0.0
CAT	13.2	5.1	7.5	6.3	32.0
HAD		0.0	0.1	0.5	0.6
HAL	0.1	0.9	16.0	0.0	17.0
RHG	202.1	38.2	24.1	0.8	265.2
RNG	36.6	44.3	9.3	0.1	90.3
<i>Sharks</i>					
DGX	3.0	0.4	0.7		4.2
GSK	183.0	36.3	130.2	19.7	369.2
POR			1.4	1.6	2.9
SHX		0.1		1.2	1.3
SMA	0.2		1.5	0.7	2.4
<i>Other Species</i>	24.6	29.7	194.1	27.5	275.9
Total	484.9	179.3	648.9	79.7	1392.8

3.0 Inspection and Surveillance

Chapter VI of the NCEM outlines the general provisions and protocol of the at-sea inspection and surveillance in the NRA. Inspectors are appointed by Contracting Parties with inspection presence in the NRA and assigned to fishery patrol vessels tasked to carry out NAFO inspection duties at sea. Currently, Canada and the European Union are the Contracting Parties with inspection presence. They deploy the patrol vessels in the NRA.

Chapter VII of the NCEM – Port State Control Measure – outlines the procedure and protocol for landings and port inspection.

3.1 Patrol Activity

Arial Surveillance

In 2017, Canada deployed surveillance planes, collectively flying 342 hours with 993 sightings of vessels in the NRA. No vessel suspected of conducting IUU fishing activities was spotted.

Vessel surveillance

Six patrol vessels were deployed by the CPs with inspection presence. In all 365 days were spent in the NRA. The total length of time each patrol vessel exercised its patrol duties in 2017 varied between 11 days and 166 days. However, there were 88 days when no patrol vessel was present, and 83 days when there was more than one patrol vessel. Figure 3.1 shows the time of the year they were present in the NRA.

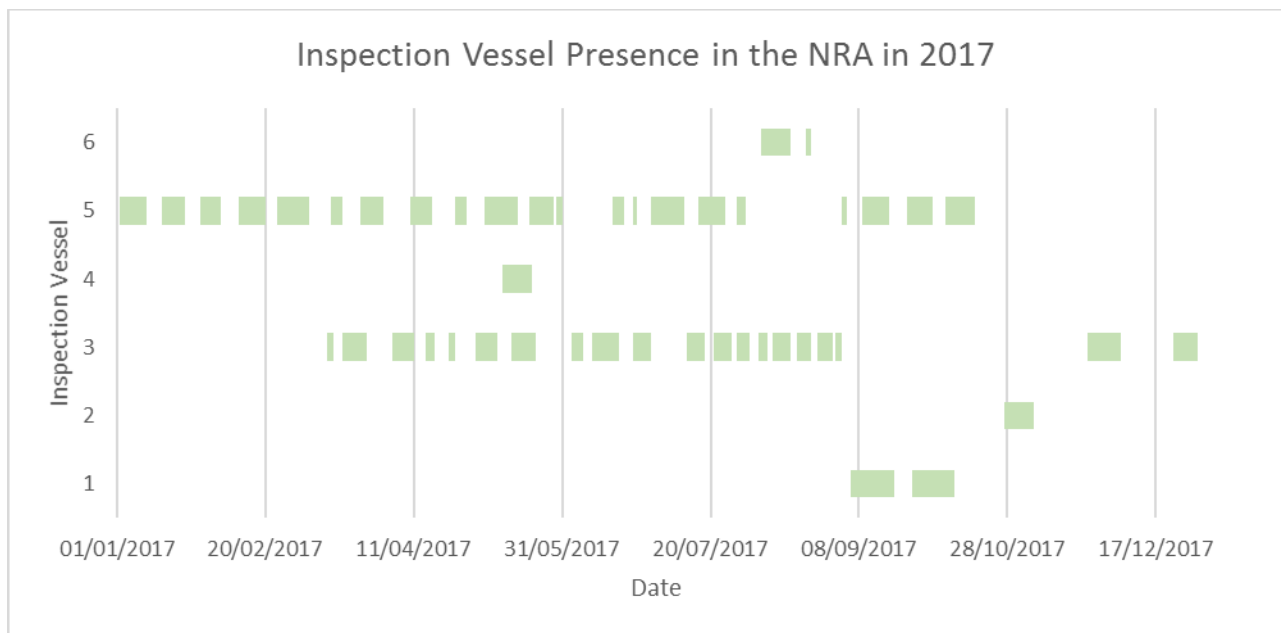


Figure 3.1 *Inspection Vessel Presence in the NRA in 2017.*

3.2 At-sea inspections

In all, 115 at-sea inspections were conducted, out of which seven (7) inspections detected Apparent Infringements (AI). Some AI's were considered serious (as per Article 38 definition), some could not be confirmed by the flag State upon further investigation or port inspection. Details of the AIs and their disposition can be found in Sections 4.6-4.8.

3.3 Port Inspections

According to Article 43.10, the port State Contracting Party shall carry out inspections of at least 15% of all such landings or transshipments during each reporting year, unless otherwise required in a recovery plan in which case 100% coverage is required. Greenland halibut is the only species which presence in the landing would require a port inspection (See Article 10). Port inspection reports are accomplished by port States using a PSC3 form (Annex IV.C).

In evaluating the compliance of port State authorities with Article 10, only trips with Greenland halibut onboard were considered. Table 3.3.1 shows the coverage levels (based on the number of trips, and days effort) of port inspections for vessels that had Greenland halibut onboard.

Table 3.3.1 *The number of fishing trips, fishing days, and catch amounts in tonnes of vessels that had Greenland halibut onboard (based on the COX for the trip) and the number and percent coverage of port inspections for that trip.*

	GHL onboard (COX)	Port Inspection Coverage	Percent Coverage
Number of Trips	65 (where GHL>0 at COX)	54 (trips with PSC3)	83.1
Fishing Days	2812	2554	90.8
Amount (tonnes)	9297	8397	90.3

In evaluating compliance with Port State Control measures outlined in Chapter VII of the NCEM, a review of the submission of Port State Control Prior Request (PSC1) and Port Inspection reports (PSC3) is presented in Table 3.3.2.

Table 3.3.2 *The number of PSC1s and corresponding PSC3s received by the NAFO Secretariat by port State Contracting Party.*

Port State Contracting Party	PSC1	PSC2	PSC3	% Coverage
Canada	19	0	11	57.9
Cuba	0	0	0	N/A
DFG (Faroe Islands)	2	0	1	50.0
DFG (Greenland)	0	0	0	N/A
EU (Spain, Netherlands)	5	0	4	80.0
France (St Pierre et Miquelon)	5	0	1	20.0
Iceland	0	0	0	N/A
Japan	0	0	0	N/A
Norway	0	0	0	N/A
Republic of Korea	0	0	0	N/A
Russian Federation	0	0	0	N/A
Ukraine	0	0	0	N/A
United States of America	0	0	0	N/A

4.0 Compliance

In this section, reporting obligations and apparent infringements (AIs) are examined. AIs are detected by at-sea inspectors and by port inspection authorities (see Section 3).

4.1 Reporting Obligation

The NCEM requires fishing vessels, flag State Contracting Parties, and fishing observers to provide reports on their fisheries activity within a determined time frame. In evaluating completeness in the cases of Vessel Transmitted Information (VTI) and of fishing observers under Article 30.A, reports were examined to determine which fishing trips were covered by the reports, and the following tables show the results of these analyses. The percentage coverage is computed as a ratio of fishing days accounted for by the reports and total fishing days effort in the NRA.

4.2 Vessel Reporting

4.2.1 Vessel Transmitted Information (VTI) – Catch-on-Entry (COE), Daily Catch Reports (CAT), and Catch-on-Exit (COX)

The Fisheries Monitoring Centres (FMCs) of flag States are responsible for transmitting the VTI reports to the Secretariat. The COE and COX are transmitted signifying the start and end of a fishing trip. COE-COX information is used to estimate the fishing-days effort in a fishing trip. The CATs are daily catch quantities reported by species and by Division while on a fishing trip and the NAFO Secretariat uses the CATs in the monitoring of the quota uptake by the fleet of the Contracting Parties.

In Table 4.2.1, the number of COE, COX, and CAT, as well as of fishing trips and fishing effort-days in the NRA, is presented. Ideally, the number of COE and COX should correspond to the number of fishing trips. The higher than expected numbers suggest that vessels left the NRA and returned while still operating under the same trip, or that duplicate and erroneous reports were occasionally sent. The VMS-VTI system features a cancel report (CAN) which allows vessels and FMCs to withdraw or correct previously sent VTI report. Nonetheless, all identified fishing trips had corresponding COE and COX, representing 100% coverage.

In total 4013 CATs were received within the calendar year 2017. This number is expectedly higher than the number of fishing days because some vessels were fishing in more than one Division in a single day.

Table 4.2.1 *Fishing effort and VTI statistics in the NRA, 2017.*

Number of fishing trips identified	112
Days Present in the Regulatory Area	3872
Number of Daily Catch Reports (CATs)	4013
Number of Catch on Entry Reports (COEs)	137
Number of Catch on Exit Reports (COXs)	136

4.2.2. Catch reporting on sharks

Article 28.6.g requires that all shark catches be reported at the species level, to the extent possible. When species specific reporting is not possible shark species shall be recorded as either large sharks (SHX) or dogfishes (DGX).

The 2017 CAT reports were examined and not all shark catches were reported to the species level. It is not known how many species of shark were lumped into SHX or DGX.

Table 4.2.2. *Amount of shark catches (t) as reported in CATs in 2017.*

3-Alpha Code	Common Name	Retained (t)	Rejected (t)	Total (t)	Percentage
DGX	Dogfishes	0.1	4.2	4.3	1.1%
GSK	Greenland Shark	4.1	369.2	373.3	97.2%
POR	Porbeagle		2.9	2.9	0.8%
SHX	Large sharks		1.3	1.3	0.3%
SMA	Shortfin mako sharks		2.4	2.4	0.6%
Total		4.2	380.1	384.2	100.0%

4.2.3 Haul by haul Reports

The submission of logbook data on a haul by haul basis became mandatory in 2015 (Article 28.8.b). The haul by haul data must be submitted to the Secretariat in the format prescribed in Annex II.N. for all hauls of the fishing trip. The Secretariat has received logbook data for 94 of 112 trips that were completed in 2017. This accounts for 3304 out 3872 fishing days, i.e. 83.3% coverage.

4.2.4 Position reporting – Vessel Monitoring System (VMS)

According to Article 29, every fishing vessel operating in the NRA shall be equipped with a satellite monitoring device capable of continuous automatic transmission of position to its land-based FMC, which in turn is transmitted to the Secretariat in real time. The transmission of position reports (POS) shall be no less frequently than once an hour.

The Secretariat can confirm that the requirement is fully complied with. In 2017, a total of 99 293 POS reports were received. Occasionally, technical problems were encountered by the fishing vessels or FMC. During these occasions, the POSs were transmitted manually. Technical issues were usually resolved within a few days through the coordination between the Secretariat and the FMC.

4.3 Closed Areas and Exploratory Fisheries

As of 2017, in total 21 areas in NAFO have been closed to bottom fishing including 14 areas with significant concentration of coral, sponges and sea pens, one coral protection zone, and six seamounts. The measures concerning the protection of Vulnerable Marine Ecosystems (VMEs) from bottom fishing are stipulated in Chapter II of the NCEM.

Fishing tracks were plotted from the haul by haul data by connecting the start and end points of each haul, implying that each track is a straight line. On closer examination of the fishing tracks, it was noted that some lie within the closed areas and even within the Canadian EEZ. However, upon cross-verification with the VMS data, the outliers were proven to be inaccurate.

The Secretariat did not receive a notification from a Contracting Party concerning its intention to conduct exploratory fisheries (as defined in Article 18) in 2017.

4.4 Vessel activity after 3M redfish 50%- and 100% TAC uptake notifications

The Secretariat monitors the TAC uptake through the daily catch reports it receives from the vessels and FMCs. When the TAC is projected to be reached, CPs are notified and are required to instruct their vessels to cease directed fishery on the stock starting on the date projected by the Secretariat.

Figure 4.4 shows the total daily catches and the percentage of cumulative catch derived from CAT reports. According to Article 5.5.d) of the NCEM, not more than 50% of the TAC may be fished before 01 July. A total of 18 vessels were targeting 3M redfish in early 2017. On 20 February 2017, the five-day prior notification of 50%-TAC uptake was circulated, stating that the 50% of the quota was projected to be taken by 25 February 2017, until which time the fishery would be suspended until 30 June. On 5 July 2017, the 96-hour projection notification was circulated, advising that 100% of the TAC was projected to be reached by 9 July. By the projected closure date, 101% of the 7000 t-TAC was fished. There was a total of 18 vessels targeting 3M redfish in July 2017. No directed 3M fishery was conducted after the closure.

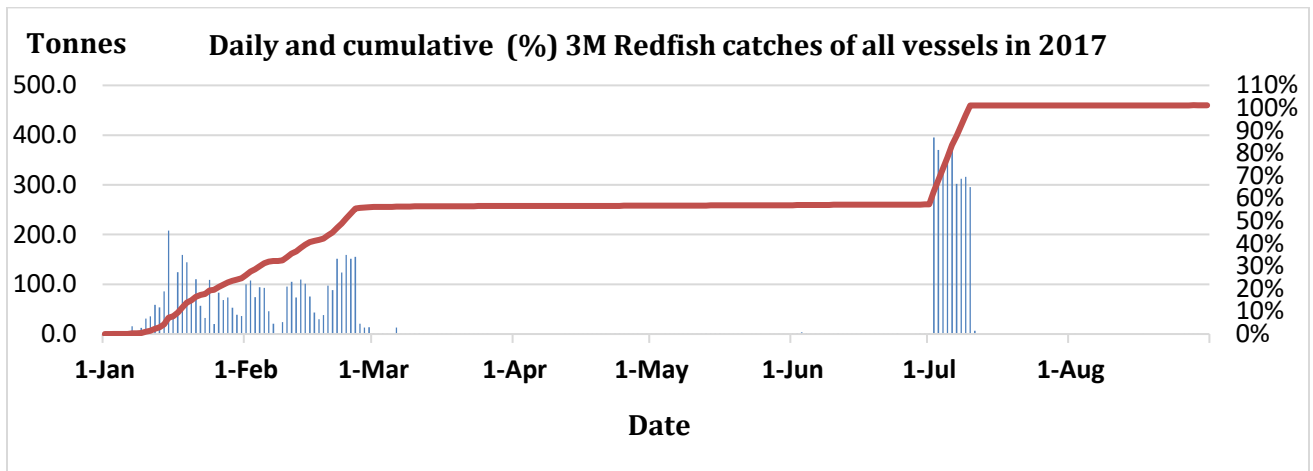


Figure 4.4 Daily catches of 3M redfish of all vessels in 2017. Source: 2017 CATs.

4.5 Observer Reports

Under Article 30.A – Observer Scheme, vessels are required to have an independent observer on board at all times (i.e. 100% coverage) during every fishing trip. In 2017, two Contracting Parties, Denmark (in Respect of the Faroe Islands and Greenland) and Norway, operated under Article 30.B. Faroe Islands vessels completed 13 trips in 2017, and two of those trips had an observer onboard and reports were submitted, and Norway had two vessels, conducting three trips in 2017 and two of those trips had an observer on board and reports were submitted.

In evaluating compliance of observer reports submission, only reports from vessels operating under Article 30.A were considered. In 2017, of the 100 fishing trips (3718 days present in the NRA) under Article 30.A, the Secretariat received observer reports from 89 trips (3236 days present in the NRA), an 87% report coverage.

4.6 Apparent Infringements detected at-sea and at-port

In 2017, a total of eight (8) vessels were cited with AI by inspectors at sea and port inspection services. At-sea inspectors issued AIs on six (6) vessels; port inspection services issued AIs on two (2) vessels. In all, there were nine AIs. Vessel 24 was cited twice by the port inspection services on separate incidents. Details on the nature of the AIs are provided in Table 4.6.

Flag State Contracting Parties are required to report on the judicial actions it has undertaken on the vessels issued with AIs (Article 40.1.d). Details of the follow-up actions are also provided in Table 4.6. The status of each AI case was determined by STACTIC during its intersessional meeting in May 2018.

Port AIs were determined by the completion of section E.1B (c) – *Additional Infringements found during the Port inspection* – of the PSC3 by the port inspection services. There is no indication in section E.1B (c) whether the AI is considered “serious” or “non-serious”.

Table 4.6 *Details of Apparent Infringements (AI) detected by inspectors at-sea and by port inspection services and their disposition. AIs presented in bold are AIs at-sea which were considered “serious” by the inspectors.*

Vessel Code	flag State CP	Date of inspection	Division (at-sea) or Port	Apparent Infringement (AI)	Confirmation of AI	Update as of Mar. 2018 (as reported by the flag State) (Art. 40.1.d.)	Remarks from Secretariat	STATUS as of May 2018 (Art. 40.2)
24	EU	05-Jan-17	St. John's	Master inaccurately recorded tow/set catch amount in 3N on 22 Dec 2016 and in 30 on 28 Dec 2016.	Section E.1.B (a) of PSC 3: Not confirmed during port inspection.		At the port inspection in Aveiro on March 2017, the AI could not be confirmed.	CLOSED
3	RUS	07-Apr-17	3M	Issued at sea: Failed to maintain Stowage plan (art 28.5.a); failed to maintain accurate production logbook (Art 28.3.a.); failure to maintain an accurate fishing logbook (Art 28.2.b). Considered serious in accordance with 38.1.i and 38.8.b as they relate to mis-recording of catches.	Section E.1.B (a) of PSC 3: Art 28.2(b) and 3 (a). Master give us a document signed by officers and NAFO Observer in April 10th 2017, according as they threw to sea 71900 kg of damaged Redfish in hold #1 between April 4th and 6th. Art. 28.5 (a) - Coincident stowage plane hold #1 (partially empty). Empty space 136,23 m3 = 72.64 tons."	Fined 120000 Rubles		CLOSED
24	EU	07-Jun-17	Vigo	PSC 3 - Section E.1.B(c) : Article 28.5a (Stowage Plan)		Proposal of resolution fine 8000 €. Case Pending	AI's issued by port inspection services are not indicated whether 'serious' or non-serious:	PENDING
39	USA	09-May-17	3N	Contrary to Art 6.6.a -- conducting directed fishery of COD, a species classified as bycatch in accordance with art 6.2.b as it is a moratorium species. Considered serious under art 38.1.		Submitted for prosecution. Case Pending.		PENDING

Vessel Code	flag State CP	Date of inspection	Division (at-sea) or Port	Apparent Infringement (AI)	Confirmation of AI	Update as of Mar. 2018 (as reported by the flag State) (Art. 40.1.d.)	Remarks from Secretariat	STATUS as of May 2018 (Art. 40.2)
41	EU	24-Jul-17	3M	Fishing gear requirements. Use of a multiple flap-type topside chafer, with mesh size lesser than the cod-end.; and flaps more than ten meshes long. Contrary to Art. 13.6.	Use of multiple flap-type topside chafer, with meshes less than that of cod-end, and with flaps more than ten meshes long. Contrary to Art. 13.6 as described in Annex III.B.2.	Proposal of resolution 7000 €. Case Pending.		PENDING
11	EU	01-Aug-17	3L	Mis-recorded on 29July catch in 3L contrary to Art 28.6.c.			Canadian inspectors issued the AI. EU inspectors could not confirm the AI.	CLOSED
38	EU	04-Jul-17	3M	Package labels at time of stowage could not be read by inspectors. Contrary to Art. 27.2.			During port inspection at Cangas in September 2017, fisheries inspectors did not confirm the apparent infringement in port.	CLOSED
42	USA	19-Sep-17	Loiusbourg	While directing for YEL in 3N, the master exceeded specified PLA bycatch limit of 15% in tow#5 of the trip, the master failed to immediately move 10 nautical miles from any position of tow #5 during tow#6, as required under Art 6.6.(b)(i).		CLOSED. Footnote 21 (now Footnote 14) applies to seasonal PLA bycatch limit.		CLOSED

Vessel Code	flag State CP	Date of inspection	Division (at-sea) or Port	Apparent Infringement (AI)	Confirmation of AI	Update as of Mar. 2018 (as reported by the flag State) (Art. 40.1.d.)	Remarks from Secretariat	STATUS as of May 2018 (Art. 40.2)
31	EU	15-Sep-17	3L	Failed to maintain Stowage plan (art 28.5.a); failed to maintain accurate production logbook (Art 28.3.a.); failure to maintain an accurate fishing logbook (Art 28.2.b). Considered serious in accordance with 38.1.i and 38.8.b as they relate to mis-recording of catches contrary to Art. 28. EU confirmed the AI.	Article 28.6 c	Case led by Spain. Waiting to be initiated. Case Pending		PENDING

4.7 Follow-up to apparent infringements

NCEM Article 39 spells out obligations of a flag State Contracting Party that has been notified on an infringement. It includes taking immediate judicial or administrative action in conformity with the national legislation of the flag State Contracting Party and ensuring that sanctions applicable in respect of infringements are adequate in severity.

Article 40 requires Contracting Parties to report on the disposition of the AIs. The legal resolution of AIs may take more than a year. Contracting Parties shall continue to list such infringements on each subsequent report until it reports the final disposition of the infringement. In Table 4.8, a summary of status of AI cases in the last five years (2013-2017) and their resolution are presented.

Table 4.8 *Resolution of citations (by at-sea inspectors and port inspection services) against vessels fishing in the NAFO Regulatory Area by year in which the citations were issued (as of May 2018). A citation is an inspection report that lists one or more apparent infringement. Inspections carried out for confirming a previous citation are not included.*

Year	Number of Inspection Reports with AI citation/s	Number of Resolved cases	Number of Pending Cases	% Resolved
2013	13	13	0	100%
2014	6	5	1	83%
2015	3	0	3*	0%
2016	10	3	7	30%
2017	9	5	4	55%

* all 3 cases are under appeal

5.0 Trends and Analysis

Five-year trends (2013-2017) are presented in this section.

5.1 General Trends

Trends in fishing effort and catches are presented in Figures 5.1.1 and 5.1.2.

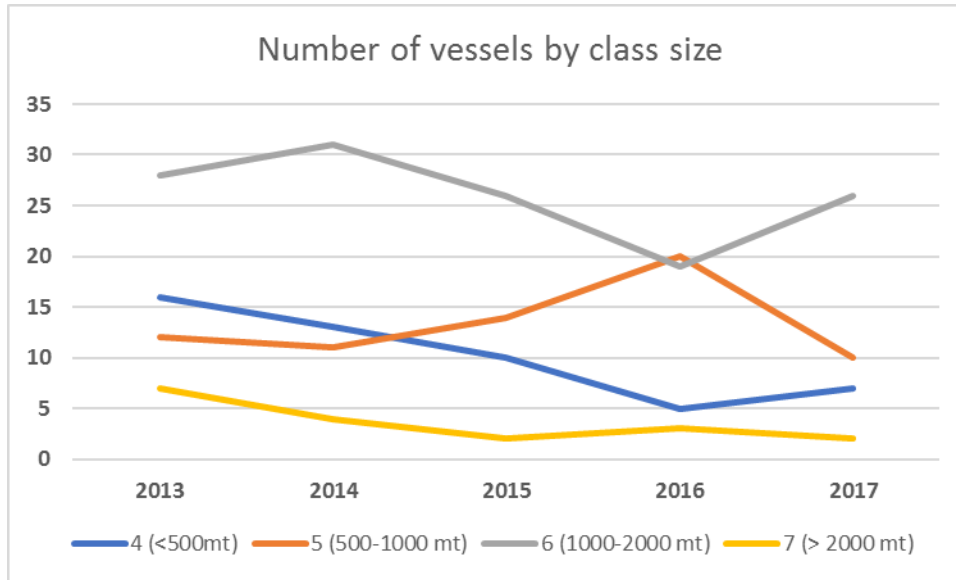


Figure 5.1.1 Number of fishing vessels in Divisions 3LMNO by class size, 2013-2017.

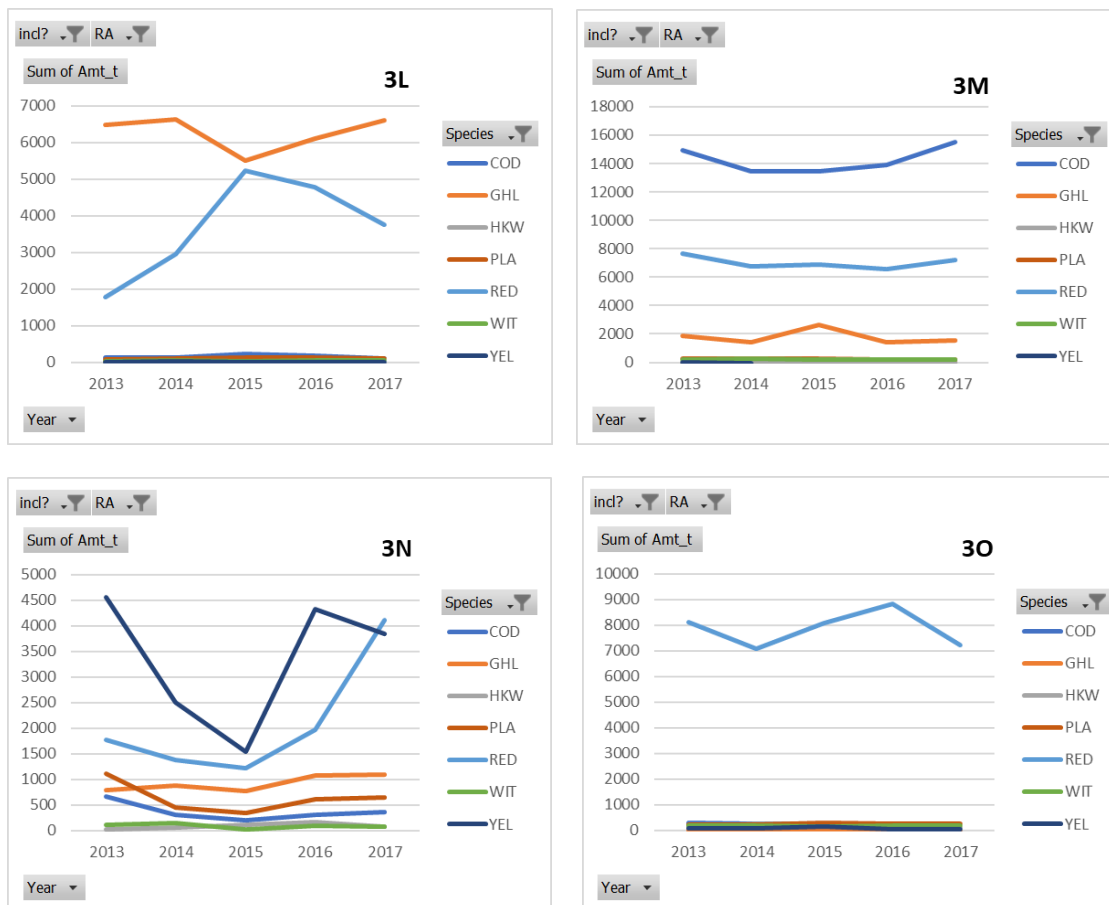


Figure 5.1.2 Catches (in tonnes) by Division of selected species managed by TAC, 2013-2017 (Source: CATs)



5.2 Reporting Obligations by Contracting Parties and Observers

Compliance with reporting obligations is quantified as a percentage coverage – the ratio of the fishing effort accounted for by the reports and of the total effort (days). A 100% coverage would mean that all expected reports were delivered to the Secretariat, less than 100% means some fishing trips did not have a corresponding report. Figure 5.2 presents the percentage coverage of port inspections reports on vessels with Greenland halibut landings, observer reports from vessels operating under Article 30A, and haul by haul reports in accordance with Article 28.8.b.

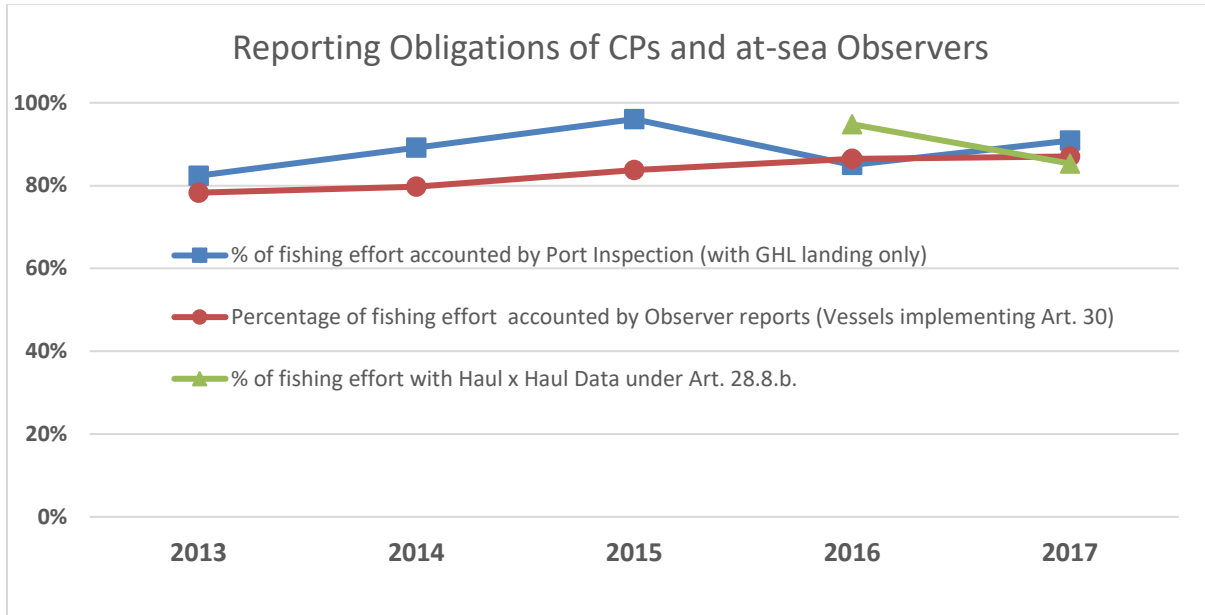


Figure 5.2 *Percentage coverage of Port Inspections reports with Greenland halibut landings reports (Art. 42.10), Observer Reports on fishing vessels operating under Article 30A, and Haul by Haul reports (Article 28.8.b and Annex II.N), 2013-2017.*

5.3 Compliance by Fishing vessels

Vessel compliance on this requirement (Articles 28 and 29) has been 100% coverage since 2013. The beginning and end of each fishing trips were indicated by the Catch-on-Entry (COE) and Catch-on-Exit (COX). Vessels also submitted Daily catch reports by Division (CATs) while in the NRA.

Hourly position reports (POS) were also transmitted to the Secretariat while the vessels were in the NRA.

5.4 Inspections and Apparent Infringements

At-sea inspection rates in the period 2013-2017 are presented in Figure 5.4.1. Frequency of AI cases in the period 2013-2017 are presented in Figure 5.4.2.

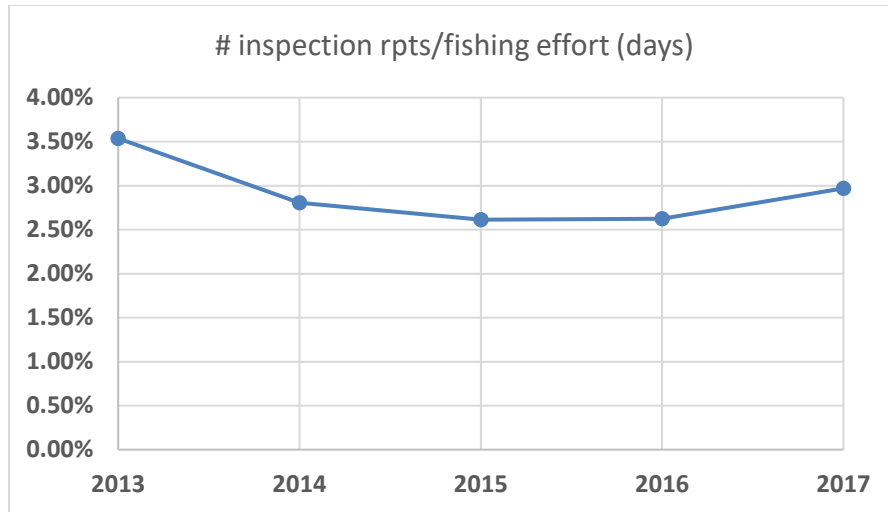


Figure 5.4.1 Inspection rates (number of at-sea inspections/vessel days) in the NAFO Regulatory Area, 2013-2017.

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Bycatch - move-away	•	•			
Bycatch - retaining 3m Redfish	••••••• ••••••				
By-catch requirements	•	••	•	••••	••
Catch communication violations (COX)				•	
Directed fishing of moratorium stock				•	•
Evidence tampering	•	•		•	
Falsification of documents	•				
Fishing after date of closure				•	
Gear requirements - mesh size, illegal attachments		•			•
Inspection protocol	•		•	•	
Mis-recording of catches - inaccurate recording	•••	•••••••• •	••	•••••••• •	••••
Mis-recording of catches -stowage		••	•	•	•••
Observer requirements		•			
Product labelling	•••••	•••			•
Quota requirements				••	
Vessel requirements - capacity plans	••••	•		•	
VMS requirements		•			

Figure 5.4.2 Number of AI cases detected by at-sea inspectors and port inspection services in 2013-2017. Black dots represent AIs issued at sea and blue dots represent AIs issued at port.



6.0 Conclusions

Overall compliance with reporting obligations is high and has continued to improve in recent years. While Contracting Parties are to be commended for their engagement in the compliance review process and their continued promotion of compliance with all aspects of the NAFO Conservation and Enforcement Measures (CEM), there is still work to be done.

Port State Inspections when Greenland halibut are landed are below the mandatory 100% inspection rate as required in Article 10. The submission of haul by haul logbook data in accordance with NAFO CEM Article 28.8 has reached 83.3% compliance. The submission of observer reports in accordance with the Article 30.A of the NAFO CEM is 87%. To address the above-noted reporting deficiencies, STACTIC is undertaking review of the reasons for these deficiencies and researching short-term and long-term solutions.

The port inspection provisions outlined in Chapter VII of the NAFO CEM require that Contracting Parties inspect 15% of the landings of vessels entitled to fly the flag of another Contracting Party. Contracting Parties have exceeded the 15% requirement in 2017.

New compliance review format implemented by STACTIC this year appears to be working well and continues to reassess the compliance review process and looks for opportunities to add relevant information to guide the decision-making process. In 2017, STACTIC detected fewer infringements. STACTIC remains committed to developing measures to address apparent infringements, particularly misreporting of catch and division areas and repeat non-compliance.

7.0 Recommendations

STACTIC recommends that the Secretariat outline port State reporting requirements by port State Contracting Party in the 2019 Compliance Review to determine which Contracting Parties are below the reporting requirements.

STACTIC recommends that all Contracting Parties review the timeliness of their reporting to ensure compliance with the requirements set out in the NAFO CEM.

STACTIC recommends that the NAFO Secretariat clarify in the 2019 Compliance Review the difference between actual fishing days and days spent in the NAFO Regulatory Area and present both figures, as well as an analysis of fishing time by species and area.

STACTIC recommends that Contracting Parties ensure the correct reporting of species by division, including species where no catch limitations apply.

STACTIC shall continue to review the changes in fishing patterns in the NAFO Regulatory Area, with a particular focus upon incidental catches of other species, including sharks.

STACTIC will continue to discuss environmental considerations, including garbage at-sea.

STACTIC recommends that the Contracting Parties with an Inspection Presence maintain and continue efforts to protect stocks that are subject to moratorium.

STACTIC recommends that Contracting Parties with an inspection presence continue to collaborate.